



## ATTACHMENT B

### Amendments to the Specification

*Please replace the paragraph at page 1, lines 17-25 with the following amended paragraph.*

A cellular system for transmitting information by radio is already known (~~EP-A-0 838 965~~ FR 0 838 965 and US patent No. 5 995 845) in which the infrastructure includes stationary transceiver stations distributed along the path. Those stations comprise transceivers, and each cell extends between two transceivers. The transmitters working the same cell are synchronized and transmit using a form of encoding that enables multiple paths to be accommodated or used.

*Please replace the paragraph at page 4, lines 19-26 with the following amended paragraph.*

In the embodiment shown, each mobile such as 10<sub>1</sub>, 10<sub>2</sub> has a transceiver antenna 12V facing forwards and a transceiver antenna 12R facing backwards. As explained below, the antennas can be associated with common transceiver equipment or with distinct pieces of equipment ~~The~~ This common piece of equipment (or each piece of equipment if there is more than one) is designed to sum the energy received from the transmitters E<sub>1</sub>, E'<sub>1</sub> while the mobile is in cell No. 1.

*Please replace the paragraph at page 5, line 33-page 6, line 6, with the following amended paragraph.*

If for reasons of loading gauge clearance it is not possible to place an antenna on the roof, it is then necessary to place antennas at both ends of the train, and thus to use radio equipment at each end. Two subassemblies, possibly in the first and last cars, then provide respectively a function of distributing radio on the mobile and a function of selecting radio frequency on the mobile. These two functions can be performed respectively by a car radio distribution unit CRDU and by a car radio frequency unit CRFU connected to one or more antennas.

*Please replace the paragraph at page 6, lines 14-26 with the following amended paragraph.*

As mentioned above, exchanges within a cell between stations at the ends of the cell and a mobile within the cell, take place at two different frequencies, in alternation on each radio cycle. The use of more than two frequencies could be envisaged, but provides little extra advantage. In terms of redundancy, any advantage to be obtained by using more than two frequencies for transferring essential information can be achieved only by transmitting the information three times. In addition, given that only a few frequencies are available, the number of combinations that are possible and that avoid the presence of a common frequency between adjacent cells is small.